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even here his work is more useful than he is willing to admit. He says: "To the social reformer who believes that the solution of the housing problem is to be found in a change in methods of taxation or in a new industrial era this book will have but little interest." There is a large and rapidly growing school of thinkers who believe housing reform to be fundamental, but who think the housing problem is both a result and a cause of other problems, and who therefore want to solve the problems producing the housing problem, and to solve the housing problem to get at its results.

All such people desire housing legislation and they will find Mr. Veiller's book helpful, very helpful. But they see the need for other things than he suggests. To stop with housing legislation alone will result in materially increasing the cost of homes, although naturally improving their quality. And legislation alone does not guarantee a sufficient number of homes. There are certain economic laws, as pointed out by Mr. John Nettlefold in *Practical Town Planning*, which must be recognized. Mr. Nettlefold says that certain legislative acts can easily contravene economic laws and thereby hinder progress instead of helping it. All housing reformers must use Mr. Veiller's book, but they must also consider the co-ordinate problems of taxation, assessing, planning, transportation, improvements, immigration, wages, labor, industry, privilege.

Mr. Veiller's sample law will therefore be universally useful, but his general statements will have to be considered as from one somewhat too deeply immersed in his own specialty.

EDWARD T. HARTMAN

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A History of Emigration from the United Kingdom to North America, 1763-1912. By STANLEY C. JOHNSON. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1914. 8vo, pp. xvi+387. \$2.00 net.

From the viewpoint of the patriotic American, the present immigrant is a problem. The demand for the immigrant to aid in the development of our resources is not so insistent as it was formerly. The pronounced change in the character of immigration since 1885 has aroused solicitude for the maintenance of our standards of living and economic prosperity. The Slav and the South Italian are not welcomed as cordially as the Teuton and the Briton were. It is complained that the new immigrants bring too small a contribution to our national wealth; that they send too

large a share of their earnings home to increase the economic well-being of alien countries; that they are more illiterate and that they furnish more criminals, degenerates, and paupers and are more likely to become public charges than either the early settlers or the older immigrants; and that they segregate themselves in their own colonies and remain so aloof from American institutions that their complete Americanization will be very difficult, if not impossible. The literacy test, an increase of the head tax, and a stricter enforcement of the laws providing for the exclusion of the physically unfit, are all urged as means of shutting out the less desirable elements and of securing the best class of those applying for admission to the United States.

This monograph reveals to the American reader the opposite unfamiliar side of the immigration movement. For a nation from which has come a body of immigrants, highly desirable to the United States because of their close relationship to Americans and because of the presence of a large number of skilled workmen among them, emigration has not been an unmixed blessing. Not only the cost of rearing the emigrants to the age of greatest productivity, for which no return is made to the mother-country, not only the loss of the considerable sums which emigrants take with them on their departure is to be deplored, but the selection of the best manhood of Great Britain by the restrictive immigration laws of the United States and Canada cannot be regarded by the loyal Briton other than as a cause for the decline in the quality of the native stock. The advantage gained by the deportation of paupers and criminals to the United States and British North America, a practice which was encouraged by the parishes during the early period of emigration to America, and the financial gain which accrues to England from the transmission of the earnings of the emigrants to relatives at home, are not sufficient, in the author's opinion, to offset this unfavorable balance. Every means should therefore be taken, not only to direct emigrants to British colonies, but to promote a stronger feeling of responsibility on the part of the colonists to contribute to the support of the British army and navy, that the entire British Empire may become a national unit in defense.

Other aspects of the subject of emigration, such as the causes of emigration, the problem of assisted emigration, the transportation of emigrants, colonization schemes, immigration restriction, the problems of emigration, and the emigration of women and children, are systematically and logically treated in this book. The author's style is

entertaining; he has an able command over his material and discrimination in its selection and arrangement. This work is a needed complement to the existing volumes on immigration to the United States.

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Modern Industry in Relation to the Family, Health, Education, Morality.

By FLORENCE KELLEY. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1914. 12mo, pp. 147. \$1.00.

This volume contains in revised form four lectures delivered by the author at Teachers College, Columbia University, in 1913.

The discussion of Modern Industry and the Family illustrates some of the forms of pressure exerted by industry on the family and its elements. The American ideal of the home includes the father as breadwinner, the mother as homemaker, and the children, at play or school, incidentally acquiring the industrial, moral, and religious training of their parents. Industry tends to disintegrate the family. Broken-down health leads to celibacy. The same result follows the isolation of men employed as sailors, commercial travelers, railway employees, floating agricultural workers, night workers, and in other ways. Attention is called to the effects of the death of the breadwinners, the broken-down health of mothers, the withdrawal of children from homes, the ill-housing of workmen's families, the tenement as a breeding-place for tuberculosis and social diseases, the tardiness that attends reform in the states, and the regenerative power of the ballot in the hands of women.

In considering the relation of Modern Industry to Health the author finds opposing forces. The wealth produced in great abundance is a veritable arsenal for combating diseases, but modern industry has among its by-products many avoidable diseases and premature deaths. The states have failed to take precautionary measures for the preservation of the health of the various classes, especially of women and children. Among the agents of ill health are cold, heat, insufficient light, speeding, standing, bad air, dampness, and poisonous materials.

As regards Modern Industry and Education the point is made that in education we did not have a national ideal to start with corresponding to our ideal of the family. We are approaching an ideal, which our lavishly abundant resources will enable us to attain. We are committed to universal education, but we let industry call a million children each year from the elementary classroom. Among recent changes is the popularizing of education in relation to industry. We still lack the new science of industrial hygiene. We still leave the consumer uninformed as to his power over harmful practices in industry. Facts in regard to these matters are the direst need of working-class children, who should be taught the dangers of various industries.